

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9280 號六百二十九第 二十二月八日三十緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

六月

號八月十英年

PRICE 2½ PER MONTH

ARRIVALS.

October 7. FRIE, Danish steamer, 337, Lund.
Holloway, 1st October, General—ARNOLD,
KRAMER & Co.
October 7, KWONGBONG, British steamer, 995,
Sollar, 2nd October, General—JAR-
DINE, MATTHESON & Co.
October 7, KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,060;
James O'Neill, Bangkok, 30th September,
Rice and General—YUEN FAT HONG.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
11TH OCTOBER.
Glucksbury, German str., for Bangkok.
Phra Chom Kao, British str., for Swatow.

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October 7. JACOB CHRISTENSEN, Norwegian str.,
for Kristiania.
October 7. SWATOW, British str., for Tientsin.
October 7. SACHSEN, German str., for Shanghai.
October 7. ASHINGTON, British str., for Chefoo.
October 7. HERZELIA, German str., for Ham-
burg.
October 7. GLENNOLE, British str., for London.
October 7. NYL BELSH, British str., for New York.
October 7. PEI-HO, Chinese g.b.t., for Canton.
October 7. GENERAL WENDEE, German str., for
Yokohama.
October 7. GULF OF ADEN, British steamer, for
Takao.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED:
Per Frie, str., from Holloway—103 Chinese.
Per Kwongsing, str., from Swatow—150 Chi-
nese.
DEPARTED:
Per Saxon, str., for Shanghai—From Hong-
kong—Messrs. J. H. Gaedert and J. C. H.
Ferguson, and 2 passengers steerage. From
Geda—Messrs. A. Asmussen and Pollett and
family. From Bremen—Messrs. W. Lohr and
Ludwig Meyer.
Per Glengate, str., for Penang—Mr. and Mrs.
C. Bryce and Mr. Hugh McCullum.
Per General Wender, str., for Yokohama—
From Hongkong—12 Chinese in steerage. From
Southampton—Mr. R. Barden. From Gegea—
Mr. and Mrs. Schmidel, and Mr. M. Vorwald.
From Bremen—Mr. Asan.

NOTICES.

RE REPORTS.
The British steamer Keweenaw, from Swatow
6th October, reports bad fine weather and
northerly wind.
The Danish steamer Freja, from Haiphong 3rd
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John's Island, from thence to port strong N.E.
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The British steamer Killarney, from Bang-
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with occasional slight constant rain up to Cape
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variable winds with high cloud seen from N.E.
and E. like a typhoon sea. Barometer very low.
From 1st to 14th N. had very strong monsoon from
N.E. with a high sea up to making the land
at Ladrones.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

SHAIKALLY FAZULALLY begs to give
Notice that he has this Day disposed of
his Business and the whole of his Stock of
Millinery, Drapery, &c., to Messrs. STRIN-
GER & CO., 11, Queen's Road, who
will carry on the Business at their own name at
6 & 8, Poole Street and Waller's Street.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

MESSRS. STRINGER & CO., having this
Day purchased the STOCK-IN-TRADE of
SHAIKALLY FAZULALLY, MILLINERY,
DRAPERY & CO., 11, Poole Street, and
Wallingford Street, beg to inform their Customers
of their intention of removing the whole of their present
Stock from 11th Queen's Road, to the above
mentioned Premises, where they intend to future
to carry on business.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [1734]

NOTICE.

M. R. RATANJI SORABJI TALATI
will sign the name of our Firm from
this Date.

E. N. MEHTA & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1887. [1904]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr.
KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and
Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON, under
the Style of SANDERSON & CO.
Foothow, September, 1887. [1828]

FOR SALE.

A Collection of about 400 UNPOLISHED
GEMS. Can be seen on application at
the Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1887. [1433]

FOR SALE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSTAGE
STAMPS.

A Magnificent Selection of all Foreign and
Colonial Countries, all picked Specimens,
to be seen for Six Days.
TARACHAND THAWARDAS & CO.,
46, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR GUN-
BOATS 1000 lbs., 150 H.P. each, with
fittings, tested to 1200 lbs.; the square inch;
they are suitable for a vessel about 600 tons, or
would be very suitable for dry docks and
engines. 1 Large STEAM LAUNDRY ENGINE and
Boiler. 2 Vertical BOILERS. 1 Steam FIRE
ENGINE. 1 6-H.P. ENGINE. 2 Steam HUMPS.
2 Horizontal and 2 Diamond Steam
WINCHES. Large PLATING MACHINE.
Drilling Machine. EMERY TOOL
GRINDERS. 1 Patent Fan Blower. 5
Boxes Taps and Dies. 6-Screw HYDRAULIC
JACKS. 2 double acting HAND PUMPS. 1
500 gal. WATER TANK. 1 Bradford's Patent
STEAM LAUNDRY, capable of washing about
1500 pieces per day, with Boiler and Engine. 1
Hogging MACHINE for cleaning Ship's Bottoms.
1 Low Power JIB CRANE. 7 new Hand-Power
Paint Sprays. FLUID MACHINES, by Purseons
of Wolverhampton. New Patent Hand-Power
RICE SKINNING MACHINE, by Nicholson, of
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

All the above Machinery are new or as good
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For further Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1887. [1226]

INTIMATIONS.

PAID-UP POLICIES. Premiums may be
limited to 10, 15 or 20 years from the com-
mencement, and after the Policy has been
in force for three years, each year's pay-
ment of premium entitles a proportionate
part of the sum assured as a Paid-up
Policy in the event of the Life assured
wishing to cease payments. This Rule
applies also to Endowment Assurances.
PROPOSAL Forms on application to the
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INTIMATIONS.

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTORISED CAPITAL.....\$20,000,000.

PAID UP.....\$500,000.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THE BADNEE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit
and Bills of Exchange, issues
Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection,
and Transacts Banking and Agency Business
generally on terms to be had on application.

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1887. NOW READY. 1887.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1887.

With which is incorporated

THE CHRONICLE DIRECTORY.

(TEN CENTS ANNUAL ISSUE).

COMBINED WITH ADVERTISING PLATES &C., &c.

Royal Socy. pp. 1.15... \$5.00.

SPECIAL EDITION, RYD. STO. pp. 776... \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

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The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

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For Heartburn and Headache.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy for Diarrhoea, Constipation,

Ladies, Children, and Infants; and for regular use in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and Druggists and Stoekholders throughout the Empire.

N.R.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS

ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

VEGETABLE PARCEL price \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCELS \$10 & \$5.

SPECIAL FLOWERS' SEEDS

IN SEPARATE NAMED VARIETIES.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1887.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business, "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not needed for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 8TH, 1887.

The habeas corpus case decided in the Supreme Court on Thursday has afforded an insight into the working of the Registrar-General's office and brought to light facts which certainly do not reflect any credit on the discretion of the Acting Head of that department. Some time ago a detective of the Po Leung Kok—or Society for the Protection of Women and Children—wants on board a steamer at the birth for Singapore and there found six girls of various ages in charge of a woman. His suspicions were aroused and he took the girls and the woman before the Acting Registrar-General. The result of that official's investigation was that the girls were sent to the Tung Wah Hospital. The woman, who was thus deprived of the custody of her charges, retained the services of Mr. E. W. Evans as her solicitor, and another woman, who came down from Canton and claimed to be the mother of two of the girls, also retained Mr. Evans and joined in the attempt to obtain recovery of the custody of the children. Mr. Evans accordingly wrote to the Acting Registrar-General, requesting to be allowed to see the girls, also asking under what Ordinance action was being taken, and that if it were under Ordinance 9 of 1887 an investigation might be held before a Magistrate as provided for in that Act. Mr. Lockhart simply took no notice of Mr. Evans' application, and the claimants were compelled ultimately to proceed by writ of habeas corpus. The result of the trial was that the claimants were unable to make good their claim, and the girls were, with the exception of one who has got married, sent back to the Tung Wah Hospital. It would appear therefore that Mr. Lockhart was right in detaining the girls in the first instance; but this cannot justify his subsequent rough-riding over the law. The Court censures him though in very mild terms—it was from correspondence annexed to Mr. Evans' affidavit that he had applied both at the hospital and to the Acting Registrar-General to be allowed to communicate with the girls, but the Tung Wah chairman said he held the girls by order of the Acting Registrar-General; and refused the solicitor access to them, and, apparently the Acting Registrar-General did not give Mr. Evans much satisfaction as to the cause of the detention. Whilst fully recognising the fact that these girls have been probably saved from a life of degradation we think that Mr. Evans, the solicitor who appeared for the custodian, might have been furnished with fuller information as to the reasons for their detention, and that the Acting Registrar-General, whilst actuated by the best motives, would have been better advised had he enforced the provisions of Ordinance 9 of 1887, which gives him large powers, or directed steps to have been taken under Ordinance 2 of 1875. As it was he was acting under the authority of neither Ordinance. The censure was emphasised by the order that no costs would be allowed on either side. As the writ was directed to the Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital the costs of the defence will, in the first instance, fall upon him, but he was only the instrument of the Acting Registrar-General, and presumably the costs will be paid by the Government. Mr. Lockhart's mistake is quite inexcusable, inasmuch as a law was passed only a few months ago for the special purpose of meeting such cases as the one he had to deal with on this occasion. When that Ordinance was under discussion in the Legislative Council the Officers of the 2nd Northumbrian Regiment, the regimental band will play in the Botanic Gardens to-morrow, the 9th instant, from 9 till 12. The following is the programme—

A Japanese varnished paper says that at last April for whale-hunting ship, "Erebus" was sunk. Numerous in the Hokkaido, and the wreck and cargo were bought by Mr. Yamagata Takashi, a wealthy merchant. The hull has since been raised, and about 250 tons sperm whale oil of good quality and in good condition have been found in the holds.

By kind permission of Major Ellis and the Officers of the 2nd Northumbrian Regiment, the regimental band will play in the Botanic Gardens to-morrow, the 9th instant, from 9 till 12. The following is the programme—

March.... "Out in the Moat".... Solo. Overture.... "Dance of the Verdi".... Solo. Godfrey.... "Ketina".... Overture. April.... "Militaire".... Bouquet.

Mr. Hugh McCallum, Sanitary Superintendent, who has for some two months been incapacitated from duty by serious attack of fever, left yesterday for England by the steamer "Glengyle" on twelve months' sick leave.

The Japan Gazette is informed that at the ap-

proaching meeting of the shareholders of the

Associated Bank of India, Australia and China

a dividend will be declared for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 7 per cent.

The following is the score:

is a finer hat than his brother; he made 14 playing on from a curly one from Leach. Of the others, Grimes who played a lucky innings, scored 27; Capt. Stanley, who played with a straight bat, scored 13; and Hindman, who played steadily and plonky when the wickets were falling fast, scored 17. The innings was completed at 2.30 p.m. when she was taken to the Mortuary to be prepared for interment. I had a talk with her in the afternoon of the 5th last, after her father went out she went to sleep and did not awake until she was awakened by the shouting of people below. Immediately after that two Chinese came upstairs. I said to her "You were not asleep all the afternoon." She said she was. I said "You were seen in the Queen's Road about half past four by Mr. Dillen, the Inspector of Police, and I understand that she was never seen since." She replied that she was never seen in the street. Dillen, who was inside during the day, was much confused, prevailed, nobody seeming to be in command. Labouchere arrived later and asked the Inspector to ascertain who fired. The youth had been shot in the head with the muzzle of a carbine. Fifty-four carbines are being treated for slight injuries.

CHINESE UNION AND SOCIALISM.

LONDON, 7th September.

The Trades Congress has adopted a resolution to form a labour electoral association for the purpose of securing an increase of labour representation in Parliament. Another resolution demands land reform, beginning with the abolition of taxes to which small proprietors bear the brunt of the tax. The Congress is now debating a motion in favour of the eight-hour movement. The speeches of delegates show strongly developed tendencies toward a state of socialism.

LONDON, 8th September.

The Trades Union Congress has passed a resolution pledging the various trade unions to begin agitation in favour of the reduction of the hours of labour to eight hours per day and to make every Saturday a full holiday. It was contended by the delegations that the 700,000 men out of work would be able to get employment if this rule were put into force.

LONDON, 9th September.

The great event of the week has been the capture of the Trade Union Congress by the Socialists. They have gathered for this reason, while it has long been governed by the relations which have lately been set up between English trade unionists and French continental organisations. The result has been that Congress has resolved to form a Labour Rate Electoral League entirely independent of either political party. The point of special importance in this is that the drawing is divided from its present outlets on the Praya—and sent along West—and East—as the stream along the Praya from Pedder's Wharf to Wellington Street has been something frightful.

With reference to the proposed reclamations scheme, the public have been told that the Chinese are not enough to occupy such new premises as offices and residences, why the other thing—Chinese shops and residences, with us—a number of unsightly shanties in the vernacular facing the river. Of course I shall have to speak to that part of the present Praya between the Hongkong Bank and Pettigrew Street.

But what do we want is that the town should be extended East and West. Let the Praya wall be continued along in these directions and good roads made that hys and hyas may walk continuous road round the island, and residents may then be able to spread themselves out and have all day trips at present on the northern face of the island.

There is one thing most decidedly necessary to be done, and that is that the drainage be diverted from its present outlets on the Praya—and sent along West—and East—as the stream along the Praya from Pedder's Wharf to Wellington Street has been something frightful.

The girl Tai Yuk having been duly warned by the Coronor, expressed her willingness to give her account of the affair.

The inquest will be resumed to-day at 3 p.m. where the will be examined.

SUPREME COURT.

7th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. J. LEACH, ACTING PUISANE JUDGE.

GUIDA V. HENKEPAUTH.

This was a claim of \$100 for wages and the value of certain articles which he had obtained by his services.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the defendant.

When the case was called on the plaintiff, who speaks very little English, had no interpreter present and his Lordship ordered him to procure one.

Mr. Wilkinson asked that the case might be adjourned till 2.15 p.m.

His Lordship said he certainly could not think of doing so.

At half past twelve Mr. Wilkinson, who had been present the whole morning, had a conference with his Lordship.

The following evidence was taken.

Thomas Lye, called—When I returned to the house with Inspector Henkepaugh the older girl was still lying on the bed. The Inspector and another man who was with him pulled her towards him and examined her.

Inspector Henkepaugh stated—On the 5th inst., about 6.20 p.m., the last witness came to the station and said there was a man at the door of his house, who was commissioned by the Netherlands Indian Government to make a scientific mineralogical exploration of the West Coast of Sumatra have sent in a report, which has been published. They come to the conclusion that well organised mining operations in that island would yield highly profitable results. Their explorations revealed the existence of several diggings worth recovering, and they were to be opened by the miners themselves.

The Straits Times says that Messrs. Muller and Henkepaugh, who were commissioned by the Netherlands Indian Government to make a scientific mineralogical exploration of the West Coast of Sumatra have sent in a report, which has been published. They come to the conclusion that well organised mining operations in that island would yield highly profitable results. Their explorations revealed the existence of several diggings worth recovering, and they were to be opened by the miners themselves.

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THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S VISIT TO THE STATES.

New York, 7th September.—The Duke's Newpartorial of the 8th says—
Diplomatic reports say the people here are by no means united as regards the reception of the Duke of Marlborough. He was not present at Mrs. Henry Clews' musicals on Saturday last because Mrs. Clews refused an invitation to him, asked by Mrs. Parson Stevens. The latter lady has not heard of the Duke's arrival, and avenges at her riding being refused, and has withdrawn from the entertainment herself, in consequence. Members of the Casino Club and Newport reading-rooms openly express their opinion of people who have courted and entertained the nobleman, and it is by no means a complimentary one. Indeed, the feeling against the visitor is rapidly growing, and as his few chums champion him, a social war is imminent.

New York, 8th September.—Mrs. Parson Stevens, a society leader, whose guest the Duke of Marlborough has been at Newport, threatens after this season never to visit Newport again and that she has given her last entertainment there. The reason for this decision she does not hesitate to say, is the treatment she has received at the hands of the press. "It is through the newspapers," says she, "that Newport has been made to look like a showplace, and by the same instrumentality the Duke of this famous resort is depreciated and many of the families here have driven away. Reporters invaded the sanctity of the homes, and heralded to the world stories to injure those who come here for quiet and rest."

NEWFOUNDLAND COAST DESATERS.

St. John's, N. F., 8th September.—Report daily arrives from all parts of the country concerning the disaster of August 28th of August was one that will long remain in the memory of man, and all estimation of the loss of life and the extent of damage sustained from it. A vessel unknown was wrecked on the bank of Lancelot Island, near St. Pierre, and as no trace of her crew has yet been found, it is feared they must all have met with watery grave. Several large vessels were also lost near St. Pierre, and in many cases total losses. One hundred thousand dollars will not cover the property sustained by Newfoundland vessels that were on the banks during the storm. Many vessels arriving have even safer records to tell, but those who went out in the morning never had a chance to return, but were swallowed up in the pitiless storm or were driven to sea to die. The coast banks, covered reports having passed a long time bottom up on the banks. From the description it is believed to be the French liner *Saint Pierre* with a crew of fifteen men. They are as many as five banking schooners missing from Burin, five from the Grand Bank and one from Burgeo, all of which were on the banks the morning of the gale and have not yet been seen or heard from. If these vessels and their crews were hundreds of hundreds of women and children, will be found, watery graves. Nor are south and west ports safe. A telegram to-day gives the first report from Labrador of the gale and says from the places so far heard from as many as ten schooners have been lost, but fortunately no lives.

HARFAX (N. S.), 9th September.—Fishing vessels arriving from the Grand Banks suffered terribly in the great storm of the 2nd inst. Captain Nelson of the American schooner *Mabel Keweenaw* board the wreck of a vessel called the *Ocean Bride*, and was horrified to find her crawling dead in the cabin. One dead body, tied to a rope was floating by the side of the wreck. The American schooner *Nellie Woodbury* lost six men. The worst was in sight in the vessel. The Captain, who is able to do all the endeavors to save the men, but succeeded in rescue of only one man. Another American schooner reported loss of two men. All incoming vessels reported the gale as frightful, and said that when all reports are in the loss of life and property will be found to be enormous.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

Correspondence passed between Mr. George Howell, M.P., and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the subject of the periodical reports relating to the colonies. Mr. Howell states that he is of opinion that the reports in their present form do not give a complete account of the progress of the several dependencies and he wrote to Sir Henry Holland suggesting certain alterations and additions with a view to improving the returns. The main point emphasized by Mr. Howell was the desirability of giving the equivalent in English currency and weights and measures in all cases, and that the figures given are used. Sir Henry Holland, writing on the 1st instant, states that Mr. Howell has suggested to the Government of those colonies in which foreign weights and measures are used to convert the amounts in parallel columns to English weights and measures, or, if this is inconvenient to append to a report, a comparative table of weights and measures. This is a good suggestion. The conversion into sterling of local currency by the aid of silver-exchanging colonies presents more difficulty. The Government of those colonies will be asked to future to add a paragraph to their reports giving the highest and lowest fluctuations of exchange in the year, and also the Treasury rate at which imperial disbursements calculated in sterling are made in local currency during the year in question. It is desired that this rate is arrived at by calculating the average price of silver in the London market during the previous year, which then is adopted as the official rate for the succeeding year. The conversion of amounts into sterling at any of the above-mentioned rates would not accurately apply to figures of local revenue and expenditure, nor to amounts of local production which are not affected by the movement of bullion, and in a different case, to the price of imported articles. It is therefore considered on the whole to be less misleading to refrain from any measure of conversion and to leave the figures in the local currency, whether sterling, rupees, or dollars."

THE USE OF BICYCLES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

A number of gentlemen interested in the adaptation of bicycles to military purposes assembled in London on the 8th instant to witness some trials and experiments with bicycles which have been constructed by Wilkins & Co. of Holborn Viaduct. The bicycle, which in its general outward appearance resembled the machine of the familiar safety type, was put through a series of the most exacting tests, with a result which greatly astonished the audience. Starting from the center of town, the machine was ridden over hills and up to the bank of the river where dismantling, he proceeded to blow into a couple of small bags attached to the handles. The inflation occupied about a minute, and then the rider, having thrown his bicycle into the water, dived after it, swam across and landed on the bank. He then rode over three or four miles of very rough and varied country, including plowed fields and roads, and finally having recovered by the river regained Holborn by a very rough ride, lifting his machine over close gates. Altogether he covered a distance of about five miles, and his time was little more than forty-one minutes. Subsequently a few well-known cyclists who were among the visitors tried the machine and rode over most uneven ground and down hills and over sharp hills and other obstructions in a manner which greatly surprised military and others who were present.

The War Office has just issued some important recommendations concerning the formation of cyclist sections in Volunteer battalions which have been drawn up by Col. Saville, Professor of Tactics at Sandhurst. Colonel Saville suggests that the cyclist section should consist of one officer, two non-commissioned officers, 12 to 20 privates, and a bugler. The officer should be especially qualified and previously tested for energy, elasticity, and self-reliance, with a fair knowledge of tactics and field fortification. The men selected should be as a rule between 19 and 25, from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 8 in., weighing not more than 12 stone, pronounced medically fit and have good eyesight, should be marksmen, and should possess knowledge of telegraphy or Army signalling, and be expert in drawing. It is essential that the officer and men should possess riding power at least equal, if not superior, to those of the average of the rank and file. The section should be mounted, if possible, upon machines of one type, the preference being given to rear driving safety bicycles; but should the mounts be varied, a judicious allotment of duties may be made. The officer should carry a revolver and field-glass, other ranks rifles and bayonets. Officers and sergeants will have signalling whistles. Every machine should be fitted with means for carrying arms, ammunition, and the like.

Colonel's service kit, the rifle, if necessary, being slung on the man's back. The section should frequently be practised in carrying the equipment, and the method of packing on different machines must be considered, and no estimate of speed or endurance can be had regarding trials when the equipment is not carried. At every mounted parade the machines must be thoroughly inspected. Every rider should possess a good general knowledge of construction and should be able to make simple repairs. His dress must correspond as nearly as possible to that of his battalion, the only exception being in the case of the substitution of breeches or knickerbockers, stockings or gaiters, and short hose in place of trousers and boots; and forage caps or garrison caps should always be worn. On the march the officer will lead and regulate the pace; the section sergeant will be on the flank to preserve discipline and to judge the time to prevent stragglers. The officers will keep a diary of work done, distances covered, and all examinations of men or machines; and should acquaint himself with the rules concerning drawing, transmitting, and delivering messages in the field and as to what his men possess the requisite knowledge. The section must be frequently practised in scouting through close and open country; and the formation of ranks must be encouraged in this exercise much as in the military exercises of the corps of engineers. The officer should be in constant touch with the section, the men, and the horses.

The reason for this decision she does not hesitate to say, is the treatment she has received at the hands of the press. "It is through the newspapers," says she, "that Newport has been made to look like a showplace, and by the same instrumentality the Duke of this famous resort is depreciated and many of the families here have driven away. Reporters invaded the sanctity of the homes, and heralded to the world stories to injure those who come here for quiet and rest."

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OLLA PODRIDA.

Here is a postscript to a article, as quoted by Truth. "When you write next answer me in confidence two questions: Can you get your boats with your corsets on? And can you put your bonnet with your bodice on? I want to know." —M."

A German paper states that "at Vienna last year no less than 363 Jews became Christians. The Jewish Journal says that "at no period since the First century have conversions from Judaism to Christianity been so frequent as they are at present."

M. Chevreuil, the great French chemist and scientist, has entered upon his 102nd year. He has been a brilliant writer of scientific books and continues to give lectures. Numerous instantaneous photographs of the scientist while lecturing are exposed in the Paris shop-windows.

The new French Theatre of Brussels, designed by Jean Bass, is provided with one hundred doors, or one for every fifty persons. As a further precaution, there is a powerful hydraulic apparatus by which the interior can be flooded by merely turning a handle.

Several of the French railway companies and other public bodies have resolved on having their printing done on green instead of white paper. The reason for the alteration is that they believe the combination with white paper with black characters endangers the eyesight of their workpeople.

Germany, which has never been noted for its taste, is picking up in that regard. This is noticed particularly in Berlin, where the streets have been beautified and many fine houses built. Berlin has become the centre for the manufacture of beautiful bronze work which was formerly monopolized by Paris.

The remains of no less than fifty-nine species of flowering plants from mummy wrappings in Egypt have been identified. The flowers have been wonderfully preserved, even the delicate violet colour of the larkspur and the scarlet of the poppy, the chlorophyll in the leaves, and the sugar in the raisins remaining.

Here Philip Gisberg of Berlin has endowed a fund for the benefit of young German physicians in memory of his brother, the artist Adolph Gisberg, who lost his life during the earthquake of Ichnia in 1883. The interest, amounting to 2,000 marks, is to be annually awarded to a graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin desirous of studying abroad.

"One morning" says Phillips of himself and Curran, "we met an Irish gentleman, who certainly most patriotically preserved his native pronunciation. He had acquired a singular bit of rolling out his tongue. 'What can he possibly mean by it?' said I to Curran. 'I think it a clear enough, said he, the man's trying to catch the English accent.'

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The Austro-Hungarian delegations are considering the expediency of improving the condition of the soldiers so as to allow the soldiers to get an additional meal daily. At present breakfast and dinner are given. Four courses (16 cents) per day would furnish each soldier with a supper. The adoption of the measure would be of great assistance to the army.

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